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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, April 10, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—If the following lines meet your approval I should be pleased to see them in the columns of the *Globe*. They bear the music of "Homeward Bound." Respectfully,

B****.

Far from the home of my heart's early pride—
Onward I go, onward go;
Fearlessly stemming the great human tide,—
Onward I go, onward go;
Madly and recklessly rushing along,
Striving for right—oft enduring the wrong—
Wildly I wander, thus over my song—
"Excelsior, onward go."

Many and oft the obstructions I meet,—
Still onward go, onward go;
Ever undaunted, my poor willing feet
Still onward go, onward go;
Madly I strayed far away from the fold,
Grappling with dangers forever untold,
Hopefully wending my way thro' the world,—
Still onward go, onward go.

JUSTICE and HONOR still ever my theme,—
As on I go, on I go;
Charity ever within me supreme,—
As on I go, on I go.
Fain would I succor the weary, oppressed;
Open my purse to the poor one distressed;
Strive with them that ev'ry wrong be redress'd,
As on I go, on I go.

Many the wrongs I endure from the world,
Trudging along, trudging on;
Since nature's flag I so proudly unfurled,—
Trudging along, trudging on.
Oh, what a sigh as I think of the wrong—
Cruel, unnatural, unchristian wrong—
Received from the world as I trudge along.—
Trudging along, trudging on.

"Man's inhumanity to follow man,"—
Mournfully true, mournful truth.
Christian and Infidel cherish the plan,—
Mournfully true, mournful truth.
Of salvation plans pray talk not to me,
I'm weary such prating as weary can be;
God will deal justly atween me and thee,—
Righteously true, righteous truth.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON NO. 8.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

THE JUBILEE.

"And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof: it shall be a *Jubilee* unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."—Lev. xxv, 10.

All the institutions of the children of Israel were connected with God. They led them to think of God, and to reflect on Him. God prescribed their religion in all its ordinances and observances. He constructed on the eternal principles of justice, wisdom, and benevolence, the entire system of their political government. He organized one Commonwealth and placed all its members under the same Divine laws. The entire social policy of the Israelites was constituted in harmony with the mind of the Eternal, and the rights and duties of man. Their political economy was ordained of God and intended as a *model* for the world. The frame-work of their social system and the externals of their religion led them to think of God, as an ever-ruling and ever-presiding Deity. The raiment that Israel wore, the water that welled from the flinty bosom of the rock, of which they drank, and the "angels' food" that fell around their camps, of which they ate, were designed to teach them the existence of a merciful, gracious and loving God. The very houses of the Jewish families were connected with God. The blood-stained lintels and door-posts marked the Israelitish dwellings in Egypt; for when the Angel of Death beheld the blood, he passed by, and smote all the first-born in the land, both of man and beast.—The land of promise was also connected with God: "The land shall not be sold for ever; for *the land is mine*; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me"

The Bible—God's own book—proclaims loudly, distinctly and audibly, that the earth is the Lord's. Read ye, "And Moses said unto him, (Pharaoh,) so soon as I am gone out of the city, I will spread abroad my hands unto the Lord; and the thunder shall cease, neither shall there be any more hail; that thou mayest know that *the earth is the Lord's*." Read also, "Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, *the earth also*; and all that therein is." Read another portion of the Word of the Lord: "*The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the world*, and they that dwell therein."

The government of Israel was founded on an equal agrarian law. The land was God's legacy to those who occupied and cultivated it. God gave them the entire land in all its rights, advantages and appurtenances. It belonged to them as the occupiers and tillers of the soil. They inherited it from God—the sole Proprietor of all the earth. "The heaven, even the heavens, are the Lord's; but *the earth hath he given to the children of men*." In every state, government, or nation, there are two classes of men very apt to arise—*the avaricious aristocracy*, and *miserable paupers*. Now *both* these were prevented from arising in the *theocracy* of Israel.

There are men, covetous men, who, as a common sponge, absorb the profits of industry and toil. They spoliate others to enrich themselves. They amass riches from the sweat, aye, and from the blood of others. They add house to house and field to field, and growing proud, become like Nebuchadnezzar, who, when he looked upon Babylon, with its lofty walls and brazen gates, its hanging gardens and glittering towers, exclaimed, in the pride of his heart, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" even so, this class of men, of covetous capacity, Nebuchadnezzar-like, proud in heart, and rich in wealth, are ever ready, on beholding their vast domains, to exclaim with Selkirk of old:

"I am monarch of all I survey,
Of my right there is none to dispute."

Men of this stamp could never have arisen in Israel, for God declared *"the land is mine,"*—ye are strangers and sojourners with me." I have divided it among your tribes and according to your families, and however it may be sold or mortgaged, at the sound of the Jubilee trumpet it shall return to each family's own possession according to my division of the land.

But again: there was another class of men that never could have arisen under the *Commonwealth* of Israel; I mean the miserable paupers, a race of beggars—the very bane of successful industry and national prosperity, which, like the locusts of Egypt, devour the fruit of the land, blighting domestic happiness and plenty, and leaving poverty, discontent and desolation in their course.

Families might be reduced to abject poverty for a time. They might be obliged to sell their possessions, or become bond-men and bond-maids, but the Jubilee trumpet proclaimed restoration of ancestral property and liberty to the captives. Let me notice 1st, the Jubilee; and 2nd, its consequences.

The Jubilee trumpet of old conveyed no articulate sound. It did not speak articulate words. It was the voice of the living man who breathed into it, that caused the vibration of the air whereby the sound was conveyed.—The sound reached the spirit within, through the outward ear: for the trumpet's voice spoke audibly and intelligibly to the spirit. Even so the sound of the Gospel reaches the soul through the outer ear. "Hear, and your soul shall live." Hear Jesus saying to the weary and the heavy-laden—"Come unto me and ye shall find rest." Hear him saying to the hungry soul—"I am the bread of life." Hear Him saying to the sick—"They that be whole need not a physician, but they that be sick." Hear Him saying to the thief on the cross—"To-day shalt thou be with me in Paradise."—Hear Him praying for his very murderers—"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" Hear Him after his resurrection, saying to his disciples—"All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and, lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."—Hear Him pleading in heaven, powerfully, irresistibly and all-prevailingly on behalf of all his people in every land and in every clime. "Him the Father heareth always." "He ever liveth to make intercession for us."

Jesus sounds the Jubilee trumpet of the Gospel, and we are but "ambassadors" for Him, beseeching you in His name to be reconciled unto God.

The Jubilee trumpet sounded on the great day of atonement. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the birth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land."

The Gospel is an empty sound apart from the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. Apart from the finished work of Jesus, preaching is vain, and hearing is also vain. The Gospel is our Jubilee trumpet, sounding forth salvation, free and full, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It proclaims "liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." It jubilates *freedom*, and directs the sin-bound and Satan-led captives to look for life and liberty and peace and joy, to Jesus, the mighty Deliverer. "If the Son make you free, you shall be free indeed!" or as the poet has well said:

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

But the Jubilee trumpet sounded throughout all the land—oh! how earnestly and joyfully did the Jewish slaves look forward to the year of Jubilee, when the sound of the trumpet throughout all the land would proclaim that the years of slavery were ended, and set the sons and daughters of bondage free!

Oh! how the peal of the trumpet would reverberate from the snowy tops of Lebanon down to the "ancient Kishon"—oh! how it would echo along the waters of Jordan to the utmost border even of Edom's land—oh! how it would ring from Dan even to Beersheba—proclaiming freedom to the bond-slaves, absolution to every debtor, and restoration of property to every family.

By virtue of the Jubilee institution, all suspended rights were restored, and every family regained possession of its ancestral inheritance, while the bond-slave, the debtor, as well as every hired servant of the Jewish race obtained their liberty.

LIBERTY! What a blessed word—a word of electric virtue, the birthright of every rational man! Liberty! not to one individual, family or tribe, but to "all the inhabitants of the land."—Oh! if personal freedom be sweet, how much more "the glorious liberty of the children of God!" This is liberty,

"Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers
Of earth and hell confederate take away;
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,
Oppression, poisons, have no power to bind;
Which when one tastes, can be enslav'd no more.
'Tis liberty of *heart*, deriv'd from heaven,
Procured with his blood who gave it to mankind,
And sealed with the same token. It is held
By charter, sanctioned sure,
By the unimpeachable and awful oath
And promise of a God. His other gifts
All bear the Royal stamp, that speaks them His,
And are august!—but this transcends them all."

Even so, the gospel, my dear readers, proclaims "liberty—the glorious liberty of the children of God," the forgiveness of "our debts" through the Lord Jesus Christ, and the restoration of a better inheritance than Paradisaic bliss, even "a heavenly," where we shall be put in the full possession of our everlasting habitation, behold the Captain of our salvation in his unclouded splendor and dismantled beauty, and enjoy the immediate vision and fruition of God forever.

We proceed to notice secondly, *the consequences of the Jubilee*; 1st, *Liberty*, and 2d, *Restoration of Property*:

Liberty! glorious sound! "And ye shall hallow," says God, "the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

We know of no permanent and rational liberty apart from the gospel of Christ. An open Bible and a pure faith are the only firm buttresses of free institutions. "Religion," says the eloquent Kossuth, the incarnation of Democratic principles—the Apostle of Liberty—a Protestant not only by birth, but also by conviction, "Religion," says he, "is the only basis on which the broad development of freedom can rest." It is impossible, readers, that either an ignorant or a vicious people can be a free people. The rational principles of religion and the republican principles of government must be blended together, otherwise the latter cannot exist.

Take, for example, infidel France. In the year 1848 a Republican form of government was proclaimed by the people of that land. Liberty-trees were planted—a President elected—but alas! what a vast change has come to pass of late! The Republic no more—the liberty-trees cut down, (perhaps to warm the people,) and Napoleon, "the shadow," a traitor to his country—a master in satanic villainy. And why all this? Because the French soil is mixed with the rich soil of gospel truth. How vastly different this land! But what are we tending to? The foundation of American Independence was laid by Protestants!—men well instructed in the truths of the gospel—and the superstructure *is* what it *is*—a beacon-light to suffering humanity in other portions of the globe. We know what Liberty and Freedom is,—let us then beware of all such who are violating every tie of honor which bound us together, and who have brought us into a bloody conflict with those who we once loved as brothers. They are determined to destroy everything which was once near and dear to them—even *Liberty* itself. We know what liberty is, therefore let us cling to that glorious Union in which we have lived for 85 years—uphold and defend it.

The Commonwealth of ancient Israel had justice for its foundation, freedom for its crowning stone, and human happiness for its glory. God was their Sovereign. God was their Lawgiver. God was their Landlord. On the great day of Atonement, when the victim had been slain, the High Priest, the honored one of the tribe of Levi, entered into the Holy of Holies, and sprinkled the blood upon and before the mercy-seat, and then followed his prayers for the people. On that day the jubilee proclamation of freedom sped throughout the land. The peeling sound of the silver trumpet burst the lock of servitude, and brought back the loved one to the embraces of his family—a brother to the secret companionship of his sisters—a debtor from his prison-house, and the sold or mortgaged inheritance to its rightful possessor.

Secondly. *Restoration to Property.*—"And ye shall return every man unto his possession."

If the land were equally divided among the inhabitants of any country in the world, there is not much likelihood that it would remain long so divided. There would be poor and rich. God's word assures us that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," and our Lord himself declares to his immediate followers. "Ye have the poor always with you."

The poor are not to be despised because they are poor, nor are they to be robbed or plundered by lordly oppressors. "Rob not the poor," says God, because he is poor; for the Lord will plead their cause, and spoil the soul of those that spoiled them." Read also, "The robbery of the wicked shall destroy them, because they refuse to do judgment," or, as it is in the original, "justice." We also read, "Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him."

The Continent of Europe is at present convulsed with various plans for regeneration. The people are groaning under insufferable oppressions, tyranny and bondage, and can appreciate our own difficulties. The absolute, despotic, anti-Republican powers of Europe are trembling. The cry is for liberty and equality—for the regeneration of States and Empires and Nations—aye, for universal emancipation—and this cry is ringing throughout all Europe, even from the German ocean to the Mediterranean sea—and from the straits of Dover to the Dardanelles. The greatest statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic are decidedly of opinion that Europe is on the eve of a general war. The approaching storm, will shake, we doubt not, with Titanic force, the ancient and lordly structures to their very centre, (for their hypocritical conduct towards the best government upon the face of the earth,) and when they shall totter and fall, as fall they will, unless they repent of their conduct toward us, and when down, O, God! may they never rise any more at all for ever. The waves of discontent and popular feeling have been assailing the "ugly rock" of despotism from year to year, as the steady flux and reflux of the tide the majestic cliff. And *now*, the ocean seems gathering up its mighty billows that shall ere long be discharged upon it with terrible fury, till it shall be forced to succumb and then be buried forever in the bosom of the "vastly deep."

COALMONT, Pa.

THE DRAFTED MEN AROUSED!

They Echo the Resolves of the Volunteers!

At a meeting of the officers of the 176th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, held March 26th, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which, upon being presented to the non commissioned officers and privates of the whole regiment, were likewise adopted with the greatest enthusiasm, without a single dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, We the officers of the 176th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, now stationed at Beaufort, South Carolina, citizens of Lehigh and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania, believing it due, not only to ourselves, but to our friends and neighbors at home, regardless of party, that we should give a public expression of our honest convictions of duty towards the Federal Government, which we have sworn to serve, and whose arm we should strengthen, as well by our voices as our swords;

And whereas, It has been apparent to every soldier in the field, that the enemy to the prosecution of the war, at home, not less than the open rebel in the field, is calculated to weaken the energies of the Republic in the struggle for national life; therefore,

Resolved, That we, view with indignation and contempt the continued movements of individuals at the North, having for their object the virtual suppression of enlistments or drafts, by the cry of *peace* and *compromise*, as well calculated, while it tends to weaken the efforts of the executive for the suppression of the rebellion, to strengthen the rebels in their unholy endeavors to destroy the American Union.

Resolved, That this Government has a rightful claim upon the allegiance of every citizen; and he who stands in the way of its rightful authority, and fails in his fealty thereto, by a manifest opposition to its public acts for the suppression of the rebellion, is a traitor to the Government, and should be held in strict account therefor.

Resolved, that we view the proclamation of the Presinent for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, and the subsequent action of Congress in the "Conscript Act," in arming the same for public service, as well calculated to invigorate and strengthen the national cause, by affording the black man the privilege of fighting for his liberty, while aiding by his willing co-operation, the loyal army in the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the patriotic movements of loyal citizens in New York and other sections of the North, regardless of party, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; the patriotic speeches of those eminent Democrats, John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Judge Daly, at Cooper's Institute, New York, endorsing the acts of the last Congress, conferring extraordinary power on the President, and their defiant rebukes of treason in every shape and in all localities.

Resolved, That while we hail with inexpressible pleasure the patriotic resolutions adopted by the loyal Legislature of Ohio, we burn with indignation at the cowardly and degrading ones passed by the Legislature of New Jersey; and we feel deeply, mortified and chagrined at the base conduct of the lower branch of our Legislature, in refusing the use of their hall to those gallant patriots and Democratic Governors—Johnson, of Tennessee, and Wright of Indiana.

Resolved, That while we would not by implication ever relinquish our honest convictions of public policy and public duty in time of peace, yet, now, while all the energies of the nation should be concentrated towards a vigorous prosecution of the war, all party movements should be held in abeyance; that thus a united front may so appal the leaders of the rebellion, as to lead them to see the hopelessness of their cause, and to sue for peace and pardon.

Resolved, That the vigorous legislation of the last congress, for the raising of a revenue for the support of the Government and the army; for the raising of recruits to fill the reduced regiments now in the field, and to supply the places of those whose term of service will in a few months expire, and in the passage of the "Indemnity Act," which gives immunity to the President for the arrest of traitors at the North, and which gives him the power in future to suspend the "writ of *habeas corpus*," meets our hearty approval, and while these acts are well calculated to teach the rebels that the Government is in earnest, they will also impart confidence to the Union soldier as well as citizen, that the Federal arms will triumph, and the Government be restored to its rightful authority throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That we, drafted men from Lehigh and Monroe counties, acknowledging the right and necessity of the Government to draft her citizens in the present struggle, pledge our lives to the Government to enforce the conscript laws, in any State wherein the same may be resisted.

FIELD OFFICERS. — *Colonel*, A. A. Lechler; *Lieutenant Colonel*, Geo. Pilkington; *Major*, Wm. Schoonover; *Surgeon*, W. F. Fundenberg; *Assistant Surgeon*, N. R. Lynch; *Adjutant*, Jos T Walton; *Quartermaster*, Isaac Woolver.

LINE OFFICERS.—*Captains.*—Company A, Levi Smoyer; company B, S L Lehr; company C, C U Warnick; co. E, Tilghman Schleider; company F, Joseph Nicholas; company G, Lewis P Hecker; company H, Saml S Keller; company I, Lewis Hermany; company K, George Neitz.

First Lieutenants. — Company A, Monroe Miller; company B, Daniel Knauss; company C, Wm M Loder; company D, Saml A Brown; company E, Peter Graybill; company F, Alonzo B Shaffer; company G, Jos P Cornett; company H, Harvey Bates; company I, Wm G Grosscup; company K, Chas H Foster.

Second Lieutenants.—Company A, Levi Giering; company B, John Culbertson; company C, Levi Smith; co. D, Joshua Kern; company E, H. H. Wierbach; company F, Godfrey Ruff; company G, Wm F Hecker; company H, Jos P B Primrose; company I, Allen Xander; company K, Philip W Floris.

Accompanying the above resolutions was a letter from Col. A. A. Lechler, from which we make the following extract:

HEADQUARTERS, 176TH REGT., P. M.

Editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph: In forwarding you per mail this day a set of resolutions, adopted by my command, I neglected to state that my regiment is decidedly Democratic, there being but seven Republicans out of the thirty-six officers whose names are attached to these resolutions. The proportion of Democrats in the rank and file is still greater. During the night some prominent northern traitors were hung in effigy and afterwards burned. I trust the action of this regiment will be felt in the north, coming as it does from a regiment of drafted life-long Democrats.

— It is not necessary to comment on such testimony. Hereafter, when the copperheads talk of the drafted men with derision, they must calculate that such as these will some day return, and then actions may be substituted for words.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The Fire from the Front.

The Loyalty of the Soldiers Responding to that of Citizens.

The Army Devoting Itself to the Purification of Political Parties.

HEADQUARTERS, 84th PA VOLS.
Camp near Falmouth, Va., Apr. 1.
(Correspondence of the Telegraph.)

I take the liberty herewith to send you for publication, a preamble, resolution and address from the 84th and 110th P. V., and 12th N. H. Volunteers, composing the 2d brigade, 3d division, 3d corps, Army of the Potomac.

It had its origin with the 84th P. V., was written by Col. S. M Bowman, of that regiment, (now commanding the brigade,) and by him submitted to the 84th and 110th P. V., and 12th N. H., and by them, with acclamation, enthusiastically adopted and ordered to be sent forth, as their views and feelings on the war and war matters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. E. P.

WHEREAS, The volunteer soldier left home to serve his country in the armies of the republic, to maintain that great and good Government, bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers, encouraged and cheered on by the friends he left behind; *And whereas*, Before the final battle is fought or victory won, there are some who cry "peace" when there is no peace, and are ready to give up in despair, thereby encouraging our enemies and increasing our calamities; therefore,

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of this brigade send to their friends and fellow citizens at home the following address, as expressive of their feelings and sentiments on the war:

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—We are here, as you all know at the bidding of our beloved country; we came hither to assist by force of arms to maintain that Government, of which every man in it has an equal share.—It is your Government, our Government, the Government of each of us, and the Government of all. But there is this difference: You have been content to remain at home, in the enjoyment of your accustomed avocations; we left homes and friends as dear to us as yours are to you. You are content to carry on this war by force of your opinions; we have prepared to take up arms and meet the foe on the battle-field. You discuss the proper order of battle after a comfortable dinner; we fight the battles without dinners. You sleep comfortably in your beds; the soldier sleeps on the cold, wet ground. You groan and grumble, but don't fight; we fight without grumbling, and submit to hardships and meet death without a groan.

You are free to express your opinions about the war in which you take no active part; allow us who are in the field to express ours. When we left home you all bid us God speed; the men gathered round and cheered us, our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters, smiled amid their tears, and waved us on; even the little boys and girls waved their tiny flags, and expressing a noble and patriotic sense, sent up manly "buzzas" for the Union; guns were fired; the old banner with its stars and stripes floated from window and dome; every one seemed to say, go on, my brave countrymen; put down this wicked rebellion; re-establish the old banner on every hill top, and if need be we will come to the rescue. We had hoped that the war would be short—that the misguided people of the rebellious States would soon lay down their arms and return to their duty and to their allegiance.

But not so. They have only become more hostile as their wicked cause has become more desperate.

Thus far the war has been carried on with a gentle hand on our part. It was impossible to comprehend at first the extent and magnitude of this rebellion. The Government has treated it like a kind and indulgent parent would treat a refractory child; the parent has been content to exhibit the rod and to mingle *kind words* with gentle reproof; but this has only made the child more hateful, wicked and defiant. The public sentiment of the country demand this moderation, under the impression that the Southern people would ere long return to their senses. The recent elections in several of the loyal States indicated this sentiment by large majorities. But the leaders of the rebellion, instead of appreciating this unparalleled generosity, tell us, "We spit upon your peace offerings, we despise you, we defy you; we ask no peace short of our subjugation or a Southern Confederacy."

They tell us again, "We are your masters, and there shall be no peace except such as we shall dictate at the capitol at Washington with our armies thundering at your gates." They tell us, as they did at the outset, "You are knaves and cowards, and five of you are not equal to one of us in battle!" and in their incomprehensible arrogance and self-deceit they still expect to beat the reveille and have roll-call at the base of Bunker Hill monument! Under these circumstances we are more than ever for the war. We are now, henceforth and forever in favor of carrying on the war in dead earnest.

We are opposed to all at home who oppose the war and cry "peace" when there is no peace, and can be no peace except at the expense of our nationality, our honor and our manhood.

We admonish all such as counsel peace and offer their sympathies to our enemies, that they are making a damning record for themselves and their decendants for all time to come, and we furthermore suggest most respectfully, to all who feel competent to criticise the war, and tell us how battles should be fought and victories won, to shoulder the musket and come down to the front and give practical evidence of their ability in the science of arms and the duties of a soldier.

Finally, we see no reason for doubting or halting in our onward career. If the war, on our part, was right in its inception, it is right still. Nor have we any reason to be discouraged. It is true we have lost some battles and that some grand mistakes have been made, but no cause, however just, was ever maintained without disaster. But a candid retrospect of the war shows, on the whole, every reason for encouragement. In Kentucky the rebel lines once extended as far North as Bowling Green. In Missouri, Price carried his rebel banner as far North as Lexington and menaced St. Louis. In Tennessee, Pillow and Floyd held Fort Donelson and the rebel army domineered over all the country, from Cumberland Gap to the Mississippi river. But 1862 saw the enemy driven out of Missouri and Kentucky, Columbus evacuated, Island No. 10 captured, the enemy whipped at Fort Henry, fought and conquered at Fort Donelson, beaten at Shilo, driven from his strong hold at Corinth and finally swept out of Tennessee, Northern Alabama and Mississippi. Since then our arms have carried our victorious banner down the futher of waters, sweeping Arkansas by the way, shaking hands with Banks, perches near Port Hudson, and now that matchless river is ours and rebel Louisiana lies at our feet.

The enemy was caught and whipped in Maryland, and if Richmond still remains to Old Virginia, it stands up like a blasted monument, amid a wilderness of desolation.

In fact, the enemy has been driven on all sides and through the centre, and the rebellion can read its destiny by the light of glistening bayonets on the land, and hear its doom in the roar of cannon from the navy that hangs like an electric cloud along fifteen hundred miles of the southern coast.

We say without hesitation, that we stand pledged to this contest. The issue is made up. The hand of destiny is upon us. God alone holds in his hand the issues of life or death. We are for the war, and in favor of any measure that will hurt the rebels.—Perish trade, perish commerce, perish slavery, perish everything and everybody that stands in the way of that cause for which we have periled our lives and are ready to die, if such be the will of Heaven.

Some of our fellow-citizens at home insist that this war must be carried on "according to the Constitution."—How do the rebels carry on this war? Did they batter down the walls of Ft. Sumter according to the Constitution? Do they raise and equip large armies to destroy us under the provisions of the Constitution? Do their piratical ships go forth on the high seas to destroy our commerce under the aegis of the Constitution? Is it Constitutional for the rebels to destroy the Constitution and to destroy the country, and to wage a destructive war against us, on sea and land? Must we fight them as if they were especial and particular friends? No! This conceited, wicked rebel child has ignored the Constitution of the United States, and has made one for himself—he has made war upon the household—he has put his sacriligious hand at the throat of his mother, and he must be treated as an outlaw, he must be put down like any other enemy—he has no rights to be protected under that Constitution he stands armed to destroy. The day for kind reproof, for gentle admonition is passed—there is no time left for temporizing and delay. Let the heavy hand of war be laid heavily on the rebel States—let the cry be, "Lay on Macduff, and let him be damned who cries enough!" until this rebellion is fought to a triumphant result.

To this end we pledge all we have and all we are. By all the sacrifices already made by us, by all the hardships already endured by our countrymen, by all the bones of our fellow-soldiers slain, by the memories of our revolutionary fathers—as long as "grass grows and water runs," as sure as there is a God above, we will stand for the right until this rebellion is put down.

DURING the reign of Bonaparte, when the arrogant soldiery affected to despise all civilians, whom they, in their barrack-room slang, termed Pekins, Talleyrand one day asked a general officer, "What is the meaning of that word 'Pekin?'" "Oh," replied the general, "we call all those Pekins who are not military." "Exactly," replied Talleyrand, "just as we call all people military who are not *civil*."

ALL IN THE TRADE.—"That was a severe coughing fit," remarked a humorous sexton to an undertaker, when they were taking a glass together.—"O, 'tis nothing save a little ale which went down the wrong way," replied the undertaker. "Ah, ah, that's just like you," said the sexton; "you always lay the coffin on the bier."

☞ A learned lord, speaking of the salary attached to a new judgeship, said it was all moonshine. Lord Lyndhurst, in a dry, sarcastic way, remarked—"May be so; but I have a strong notion that, moonshine though it be, you would like to see the first quarter of it."

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 15, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

UNION MEN

RALLY!!

A mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county will be held at the COURT HOUSE,

THIS, TUESDAY, EVENING.

Able speakers will be present to address the meeting.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER WILL FLOCK TOGETHER."—The *Monitor* clique rejoice greatly that they have succeeded in inducing the *Journal* editors to take a more active part in the raid against the *Globe*. The two presses have for months been working against us, but the efforts of the *Journal* men have not been public, as they had an idea that by pursuing a cowardly course their labors would be more successful. But the time came when the *Journal* men were compelled to show their hands publicly, and where do you find them? In company with the tory Albert Owen, denouncing, not only loyal Democrats, but also hundreds of Republicans who have united with Democrats to conquer the enemy in the rear of our armies. Hundreds of Republicans may feel surprised at the conduct of the editors of the *Journal*, but we do not, knowing them as well as we do. By their conduct they have shown that they are opposed to a union of all the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to put down the rebel sympathizers. By their conduct they have shown a sympathy for the rebels in this county—a desire for the success of the *Monitor* clique over the loyal Democrats who have cut loose from party organization to aid the Government with what influence they may have, in the defeat of the rebels at home and abroad. If the *Journal* editors were truly honest in their opposition to disloyal men they would not caucus secretly with them for the purpose of defeating harmonious action of loyal men without distinction of party. As for ourself, we *cannot be driven from* the support of our Government, or from the support of the great party that is now organizing in the State, without distinction of party, to crush the monster treason at the ballot-box as well as in the field. We shall know no man by his former party name until the last man returns from the battle-field, and our country is at peace. The Republican, the Democrat, or man of any other party, who cannot stand upon such a platform—a platform upon which we must stand sooner or later if we would save *our country*—a platform upon which all loyal men must stand as a band of brothers—is not honestly for his country. We cannot expect the little petty politician, who would rather be successful in securing a small county office in a political party contest, than that his country should be saved, to feel like a *man* in these times of our country's severest trials. Such men are few in this county outside of the little political cliques that control the columns of the *Monitor* and the *Journal & American*, and they will receive their reward in *due season*.

The Great Reaction.

In every State where there has been a union of the loyal citizens without distinction of party, the rebel sympathizers have been licked out of their boots. The late elections in Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Massachusetts and New York, show heavy gains over the Copperheads. This is not unexpected by us, for certain it is that the masses of the people are right, everywhere, and as soon as they become convinced of the fact that the Democratic party is wholly controlled by traitors to their country, just so soon will the people—the honest masses, desert their leaders and find more loyal company. It does our heart good to hear of the united efforts of all loyal men to crush the rebels in arms and their sympathizing friends in the rear of our brave armies. Other States will soon speak, and we may expect to hear more of the same kind of news. When Pennsylvania speaks again with the loyal hundreds of thousands in one solid column, secesh will skedaddle, never to raise its treasonable head again. No wonder the *Monitor* faction look as if they have had an attack of the ague for a month.

THE last *Monitor* publishes what the editor says is the oath of the Union League, with the view of deceiving those who may not know any better. The oath has been prepared by some scoundrel who would not hesitate to swindle merchants and the school children of Common Schools. There is no oath administered to members of the Union Leagues, and if there were any, it is not likely they would be of the same character as those of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

THE *Journal* editors say they have made the last effort to secure our influence or support to *their* party. We did it once; then a Union party was all right, because it secured the election of one of the editors to the office of County Treasurer. And we have received our pay, in ingratitude. We have no doubt that if either of the editors could secure another "take" of the kind by agreeing to a union of all loyal citizens, they would not hesitate a moment in deciding in favor of a union. We have no *compromise* of that kind again to offer. Fodder or no fodder, every loyal man must now stand up to the rack.

WHAT THE SOUTHERN REBELS THINK OF NORTHERN COPPERHEADS.—On Wednesday last a number of rebel prisoners from Tennessee were sent to Fort Delaware via Philadelphia on the steamboat Major Reybold. Before the boat started from the wharf a Philadelphia copperhead craped the acquantance of a Major among the rebel party. The doughface was profuse in attention to him, and paid marked deference to the prisoner. He finally left him with warm professions of regard, and earnest protestations of willingness to do anything in his power to serve him. A feeling of disgust was evident in the face of the rebel, and this feeling found utterance in words when the copperhead had left the boat. To a gentlemen with whom the prisoner had engaged in conversation a little while before, the latter used the strongest language of contempt and disgust to the Copperhead. He called him a miserable sneaking traitor, who was sympathizing with the open enemies of the Government under the protection of which he was living, and to which he owed allegiance. He said that Southern men despised such contemptible recreants, and he expressed surprise that society in the North should tolerate such traitors, and that the government should suffer them to go unpunished. Such sentiments from the lips of rebels, like the recent editorial in the Richmond *Inquirer* upon Northern Copperheads, should make the latter feel particularly mean.

THE ADVANTAGES OF LIFE INSURANCE.—We are informed by Dr. R. Allison Miller, that he lately paid over to a widow in this place, an insurance of $2,000 her husband had secured upon his life but a few weeks before his decease. Dr. R A Miller is Agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and will take pleasure in receiving calls from persons who desire to insure their lives.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The results of the late State elections give the Administration a majority in the next Congress. The war party of the country will be sustained and Copperheadism crushed.

Those desiring *Seed Potatoes* would do well to purchase of Woodruff & Bro. produce Commission Merchants, No. 4 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

THE Legislature has fixed the 15th inst. as the day for adjournment.

HEARD FROM AT LAST.—Judge John Porter, of Monmouth, Illinois, before the war broke out, was a regular correspondent of the *Globe*, but since then we have not been able to hear from him, until last week. Judge Porter is a native of this county, and was well known in this place and on the Ridges. Judge's friends will be pleased to learn that he is all right. He lately visited an Illinois regiment at Gallatin, Ten., and made a speech, a part of which we find in an Illinois paper, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers.

The Judge said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My greatest desire is to say something to please you, but what that would be I scarcely know. Inasmuch as I am just from the vicinity of your homes, possibly it might be interesting to hear me talk about home; and yet, doubtless, you are almost if not quite as well posted about home matters as myself. There is little that has happened there but what you have read—either in the public newspapers or in letters from your friends. In your reading you have read much of the treasonable actions and talk of certain of our citizens at the North, called Copperheads.—About these I would say a few words, and first concerning the origin of their name. I have tried long and hard to tell why they are called Copperheads, but have made a signal failure. I have tried too to find language that would express the utter contempt I *feel* towards those men who are too cowardly to fight at home or abroad, either in the cause of Liberty or Despotism. I know no language but the English, but this I have studied thoroughly and find it wholly insufficient to the work of *conveying to the mind* an idea of the mean, cowardly spirit they manifest. "Copperhead" does not tell the one-half of it. To call them by this name is to slander the whole snake family. In some particulars it is appropriate to give them this title, but in many others it is highly inappropriate. Like snakes in dog days, they have become blind, and like them, too, they in their anger have bitten themselves, and only themselves; but unlike most of the snake family, and particularly that portion of it from which they derive their name, they are not dangerous.—If you have feared them, do so no longer. Be assured they are not dangerous. They expected to hear a different report from the soldiers from the one they did. The prospect that is now before them is not the most encouraging one in the world. In imagination they see themselves wearing hempen collars, and with nothing to *stand upon*. This *gives* them cold night-sweats and horrid night-mares,

JUDGE TAYLOR.—The Altoona *Tribune* of Tuesday last says:—On Thursday evening last, the National Union League of Altoona was addressed by Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, and Hon. L. W. Hall, of this place. The remarks of Judge Taylor were listened to with close attention, while he presented in a clear and forcible manner the duty of every patriot in this the dark hour of our country's history. All who know Judge Taylor are aware that he is no politician, and in his address before the League he directed his efforts to break down party strife and animosity and unite all *in support of the government*, arguing that without a country we could have no parties, therefore it was best to save our country first and then talk about parties, rather than split on party issues now and lose country and parties.

THE readers of the *Journal & American* will never see in that paper a notice like the following which we clip from the editorial columns of the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*, a Republican paper:

THE WAR DEMOCRATS WHO STUMPED CONNECTICUT.—In the midst of our congratulations over the result of the election in Connecticut, by which a whole Commonwealth was wrested from the bloody grasp of the secret traitors who had conspired for its humiliation, we must not forget to thank the war Democrats who contributed so largely to that triumph. These men have their own reward in the consciousness of having done their duty; but while such reflections are gratifying to patriots, it does not satisfy us that they should thus go self-rewarded. They deserve something more than the mere commendations of conscience. They have earned the gratitude and the applause of the country. They have covered themselves with immortal glory. They have done the *nation a service* which will be emblazoned with its future victories in the paths of peace and prosperity.

—Out of States which surround and are distant from, some of the ablest of these war Democrats went forth to assist in the great battle of freedom, in Connecticut. We cannot allude to these men personally. Two of them however, each coming from a powerful Commonwealth, deserve particular notice and especial thanks. Both with the pure Irish blood in their veins, they entered the mental lists for freedom and fought as Irishmen only can fight, when imbued with that lofty eloquence of the Irish character, or led by the dauntless spirit of Irish patriotism. We allude to James T. Brady, of New York, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia. Both these gentlemen have been and still are Democrats—but they are not of those who bend the neck to tyrants or crook the knee to slavery. They are Democrats who love their country and are not afraid to defend it in the hour of its peril.—They are *Democrats who are willing* to forego party ties that they may the better ensure governmental security and promote national prosperity. To the success in Connecticut they contributed each a manly share, and we trust that the day is not far distant when the services of both will be properly recognized and repaid by the loyal men of the entire Union. As New York is proud of Brady, so is Pennsylvania proud of her Dougherty. The matchless eloquence of both these men has touched a nation's heart. A nation pauses in its bloody struggle for preservation to do them honor.—The army postpones its blow at treason *but a moment*, that its ranks may find time to send back a shout for Dougherty and Brady! All honor, then, to these two gallant and eloquent representatives of the war Democrats of the loyal States.

[For the Globe.]

Mr. Editor:—Will you give room to a few words from one who believes he desires the welfare of the community in which he lives, and of the country at large, although he is not acting in any of the organizations now discussed in our county newspapers.

It is a painfully evident fact that every man who from a sense of duty, or any motive whatever, acts with any of these organizations, is at once made the object of most scandalous personal abuse in the newspapers. If this course is persisted in, we will ere long be forced to determine whether all worthy men shall be driven from *participation in public affairs* at this crisis by such means, or whether the newspapers that resort to this mode of warfare shall be treated as nuisances.

Several citizens of this town, heretofore acting in opposite political parties, men of respectability and intelligence, useful and honorable in their several callings, were made a committee of the Union League. I only know the professed object of the organization, and that I say is a good one; whether it has any other, time will develop. Men have the same *right to enter it, so long as its purposes* are lawful, that they have to enter any other organization. These men exercised that right, were made members of a committee, and *therefore*, are made the subject of the following notice in one of the county papers, the *Monitor*:

"John G. Miles, Graffus Miller and one Wm. Africa, compose a standing committee to invite lecturers. That kind of politics which is of the office-hunting character makes strange bedfellows. *The professing saint throws his religion to the dogs, and the wag struts along with consequential airs full of lively expectations.*"

In the same article, speaking of an opinion held by Mr. Miles, the editor says it "*may be excusable in a clergyman*, and still more excusable in *a member of the bar, whose mental vigor like an elastic belt, lengthens and lessens as life advances*, but a full-grown school boy committing the same blunder, should be flogged for his stupidity."—[The italics in both quotations are our own.]

I do not wish to vindicate these men. They would perhaps be unwilling that such an attack should be noticed at all. Their characters need no defence. But no community should permit such libels to go unrebuked.—Who, or what next, if they do? The charges made by this editor, any one can see, are that these three men want office, that to obtain it, those of them who profess religion have thrown it to the dogs, and that Mr. Miles, by reason of his years, is an imbecile.

Every candid decent man, I think, must say at once that *such a course on* the part of an editor is utterly indefensible and outrageous, and it is trying the forbearance of a community pretty strongly to publish such matter where these three men are known as they are in this town and county.—True it is intimated that Mr. Africa is obscure—that he is *one* Wm. Africa.—Well, Mr. Editor, if the land were filled with such men, we would need no "Monitors" to teach us duty. He *is* a plain unpretending mechanic, who *honestly* makes his own living and does his own thinking, and I say for him, what his modesty would not permit him to say of himself, that in this community, for every essential element of true manhood and good citizenship, he stands head and shoulders above the man who has attacked him. But who has attacked him and the other two men named? I do not ask the question for the purpose of making any attack on the person published as editor of the *Monitor*. It is well understood here, indeed I think it was published, although of that I am not certain, that an editorial committee of supervision was appointed by the stockholders in the *Monitor*, who were to be responsible for all that appeared in it. Our townsman, J. Simpson Africa, Esq., was named as one of that committee. I ask the question to give that committee the opportunity of letting the public know whether they sanction such editorials as the one I have quoted from. If they do, it is time the public know it. If they do not, then our self-respect and the peace of society demand that they should say so. If our public papers are to be made the vehicles of such matter, with the sanction of men who have some standing in community; if a joint stock company is contributing money to sustain such a press, it is time that we were all preparing the means for self-defense, for peace cannot long exist where such license is taken. I write in the hope that if we must have public contests, they will be conducted in the newspapers with decency.

A SUBSCRIBER.

DEAR SIR:—I noticed in last week's issue of the *Journal & American*, almost a whole page of editorial warning the people of trickery in the call for a Union Convention, called by Mr Port, to meet in Huntingdon on Tuesday, 14th inst.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to know the real motives of such a course by a paper pretending to be *immensely loyal*. Is it because you and others of the Democratic party have finally separated yourselves from all that wing of the party, known as Copperheads, or sympathizers with the rebellion; and are willing and anxious to act in good faith with all Union-loving and loyal men: or is it because the people are in favor of forming Union Leagues, taking in all who are truly loyal to their country, and who are by words and deeds trying to sustain the Administration, without distinction of old party names? The *real*, truly loyal men, know no party lines except that between the patriot and the copperhead.

Should Gov. Andy Johnson, or Ex-Governor Wright, call a *meeting to be* addressed by them in support of the Administration, would the astute editors of the *Journal & American* warn the people not to attend, as there was a trick in it? What shall we say to the thousands of brave soldiers, who, without distinction of party, have been passing such patriotic resolutions as those of the 125th Regt., P. V., and other regiments, denouncing the sympathizers with the rebellion and their efforts to embarrass the Government in every possibly way? Shall we say *to them, you cannot act with us*; you have not voted in times past as we have voted, and consequently, we cannot accept your professions of loyalty? No, Mr. Editor; out upon such folly; we will not outrage their feelings or dampen their patriotic ardor by any such wicked course. Our duty to all who love their country and are willing to support it in this its hour of trial is plain. We should extend to them the right hand of fellowship, co-operating faithfully with them in any and all efforts to fight this war away, restore this country, this bleeding country, to peace, union and prosperity, in spite of the machinations of its enemies at home or abroad.

There may have been names on that call for a Union Convention whose owners have not been entirely above suspicion in regard to our troubles; but we know a large majority of them and know them to be loyal and true.

When editors who *really* have the interest of the country at heart, take the course the *Journal & American* have taken, I think they will find the people will not blindly follow their lead; and in regard to the beneficial effects upon the people I believe the policy neither wise nor prudent at this time.

PATRIOT.

Where they Stand.

It is certainly gratifying to the men who, possessing the spirit of true democracy, yet cannot act with the democratic organization as at present led by *such open traitors as Vallandigham*, Cox and Fernando Wood—it is gratifying to them, we say, to know that they are headed by the best and purest men of the old Democratic organization. They can point to those who gave character to the party, who were the exponents of its principles, and who on account of those principles, can adopt no other course than deadly hostility to the conspirators who have attempted to overthrow the Government and dissever the Union. The true principle of democracy naturally leads a man to array himself on the side of law, order, constitution and government; hence the best heads and hearts of the *old democracy* are on the side of the Administration, while all that is slavish, mercenary, mean and cowardly in the old organization, attaches itself to slavery and rebellion. The former element in the Democratic party, from the very circumstances of the crisis, were drawn to an alliance with the party of the Administration, in order to save the Government from destruction, leaving Vallandigham, Cox, Richardson, Wood, Seymour, and that style of sympathizers, to lead those who prefer party to country, who would sooner have office than Union, and who without the first principles of democracy, still call themselves Democrats.

Let us see who stands at the head of those Union Democrats who have left party and gone to the side of their government. Lewis Cass leads the column. Is it necessary to ask what were his antecedents, or what is the present difference between him and Vallandigham? Lewis Cass, although as much of a Democrat as ever, that is, as much pervaded by the Democratic principle, is not now a part of the democratic organization, as at present constituted and directed. He belongs to the party of the Administration, as distinguished from the party opposed to the Government represented by the Administration.

Whom do we find in company with Lewis Cass, supporting the authorities, and frowning upon rebellion? Danl. S. Dickinson, of New York, honored as a patriot and sage, and the renowned leader of the New York Democracy. When rebels and rebel sympathizers took the helm of the party and steered in the direction of treason, he turned his back upon them. Will any one dare say that he lost his democratic principles by taking the part of his country against treason? And in company with Dickinson, Gen. Dix, of the same State, hastened to fall into the ranks of loyalty, and while yet a member of Buchanan's Cabinet ordered that man to be shot like a dog who would tear down the American flag.—*Democrats who are now with the Administration* are co-operating with such old trusted leaders as Cass, Dickinson and Dix.

But they have other distinguished company. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, stands by his Government in this crisis as he ever stood by the true principles of Democracy which he learned from the tongue and under the eye of the *Immortal Jackson*.—When treason led away the people of Tennessee, where could Andrew Johnson go? He did not wish to turn traitor to his country, yet his party in his own State had gone to the camp of the rebels. What else could he do than to take side with his Government? That, or to go with the Democracy of Tennessee, were the alternatives. For choosing the former, the sympathizers of our State Legislature refused to hear him speak in our State Capitol.

What other distinguished company have the Union Democrats? Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, a Democratic *Governor of that State, and a Foreign* Minister under several Democratic Administrations; Joseph Holt, the largest hearted and clearest headed Democrat of Kentucky; Benjamin F. Butler, the leader of the Massachusetts Democracy up to the breaking out of the rebellion, whom the sympathizers now call "brute," for being an unrelenting enemy *to* rebellion, and a scourge to rebels; Edward M. Stanton, one of the few reputable members of Buchanan's Administration; and Gov. Tod, the distinguished Democratic leader of Ohio. The democracy of these men was founded upon a love of country, a reverence for the Union, *and a respect for the constituted* authorities of the Government, and when their party was led by conspirators and factionists into hostility to the true democratic principle, they were forced to act in opposition to it.

But these are not all the distinguished members of the old Democratic organization who teach us that in times of great national danger the first duty of the good citizen is to stand by the imperiled government, and to discard any party that stands in the way of national safety and honor. Generals Rosecrans, Burnside, Hunter, Hooker, and McClernand were members of the Democratic party, but have learned by the events of the war that it is better to crush slavery and put down the rebellion than to blindly adhere to a party whose leaders are wedded to slavery and their old political associates of the South. To these may be added General Fitch, now operating with General Grant, who but three years ago was a Democratic United States Senator, in company with Jesse D. Bright, from Indiana, and Gen. John A. Logan, who at the close of the Buchanan Administration was one of the most active Democratic Congressmen from Illinois

Let us look further and see what other examples loyal Democrats have to encourage them in supporting the present Administration in its struggle with treason. We all know the Muhlenburgs by their great Democratic reputation. They are not now with the Vallandighams and the Coxes, but they are with President Lincoln.—Benjamin Champneys, the distinguished Lancaster County Democratic leader, is on the side of the Administration. Henry A. Muhlenburg and Benjamin Champneys are the leading men in the Lancaster Union League. Most of us have heard Benjamin H. Brewster of Philadelphia, on the stump, speaking in behalf of the Democratic party. But three weeks ago, at the Union League demonstration in Philadelphia, he uttered a most thrilling speech in behalf of the Administration and the Union, and against Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers. He said that he had stuck to the South through good and evil report, but that that Northern man must be a *dog* and a *dastard* who would still continue to cling to the slaveholds after being spurned and kicked by them.—Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, the Democratic Congressman from Luzerne Co., stood on the same platform and spoke the same sentiments.

But we have other and still more recent examples of prominent Democrats leaving their political associates who would lead them into treason and dishonor. John Van Buren, only last fall, was the most gifted and influential advocate of the election of Governor Seymour. But a few weeks ago, he addressed a meeting of thousands of loyal men in New York city, fully endorsing the measures of the Administration, and urging a vigorous prosecution of the war. He acknowledged to having had a friendly feeling for the South even after they had taken their wayward course of rebellion, but when they declared that they would rather associate with hyenas, his spirit could not stand it. In company with John Van Buren, James T. Brady, and Judge Daly, two of the leading Democratic leaders of New York, and among their most accomplished orators, turned their backs upon the sympathizers of the Fernando Wood and Vallandigham school. Messrs. Van Buren, Brady and Daly are now stumping *Connecticut* in favor of the Union ticket.

Democrats who renounce the leadership of the present managers of the old party, and adhere to the Administration as the representative of the Government, can be proud of being in company with such Democrats as we have mentioned above. The most illustrious and honest of the leaders of the old organization are with the Administration—they have severed all connection between themselves and those slavish and mercenary demagogues who are doing their utmost to lead the rank and file of the democracy into an attitude of hostility to the governing authorities. Being no longer with the democratic organization as at present managed, they have been constrained to leave its control entirely in the hands of such small tricksters and corrupt managers as Wood, Brooks, Hughes, Vallandigham, Vorhees, Cox, Richardson, &c., men who had no reputation in the party, either for ability or integrity, when compared with such *men as Cass, Dickinson*, Andrew Johnson, Ex-Governor Wright, Butler, and Holt. In our own State the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party at present, are the scions of the old Philadelphia aristocracy, Biddle, the son of the President of the United States Bank, and the enemy of Jackson, and the Reeds and the Randals, who were the *bitterest foes* of the Democratic party when it was in its purity. The true Democracy now stand with the Administration, anxious to strengthen its hands in suppressing the rebellion which threatens our republican Government, while the spurious Democracy have ranged themselves under leaders who, by their treasonable course, are fast hurrying them to ruin and disgrace.—*Sunbury Gazette*.

A NATIONAL FAST.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God, in all the affairs of *men and nations*, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation:

And whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the over-ruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions, in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history, that those nations only are *blessed* whose God is the Lord:

And, insomuch as we know that, by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven. We have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity. We have grown in numbers, wealth and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God. We have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do, by this my proclamation, designate, and set apart *Thursday, the 30th day of April*, 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer. And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship, and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings, no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our now divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirtieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
Wm. H. Seward, Sec'y of State.

WAR NEWS.

The Guerilla Warfare in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following despatch has been received at headquarters:

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Gen. Blunt telegraphs from Leavenworth as follows:

Major Ransom, of the Sixth Kansas regiment, informs me that he has destroyed Hick's band of guerillas, in Jackson county, Missouri, killing seventeen and hanging two who were engaged in the robbery of the Sam Gaty. He also recovered some of the contrabands and captured twenty-one of the bushwhackers' horses, seven guerilla camps with all their equipage, ammunition, &c.

(Signed) S. R. CURTIS,
Major General.

Union Successes in Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The force under Colonel Wilder returned on the 8th to Murfreesboro, from an expedition towards Lebanon and Carthage. Twenty-nine rebels were captured before reaching Snow Hill. Five thousand bushels of wheat and much corn were destroyed.

Wharton's rebel regiment had re-occupied Snow Hill. Wilder came up behind, and after a brief skirmish, defeated them, captured eighty prisoners and one hundred horses, destroyed five thousand bushels of wheat, and brought away one hundred and sixty negroes and two wagon loads of tobacco. Wilder captured several rebels in *Federal uniforms, who* were summarily shot.

During the past week, expeditions from Murfreesboro have captured seven hundred horses and mules, two hundred prisoners, over two hundred able bodied contrabands, and destroyed much rebel forage and subsistence.

The rebel force in front of Franklin is increased to an extent that indicates an intention of attacking General Graham.

The small pox is reported to have compelled the rebel force to move from Tullahoma toward Shelbyville.

In consequence of Stanley's affair at Snow Hill, the rebels sent a strong force to McMinnville. They are removing the rails and cross ties from the railroad between McMinnville and Wartrace.

From the Lower Mississippi.

Encouraging Accounts from Vicksburg

CINCINNATI, April 9.—The advices from Vicksburg are on the whole cheerful. The health of the army is greatly improved. A new canal has been commenced, leading into Walnut Bayou, which runs the river on the Louisiana side at Milliken's Bend and runs into the river at New Carthage, fifteen miles below Warrenton. The canal commences a mile above a point opposite the mouth of the Yazoo. The Bayou is two miles distant. Its success is doubtful. Reports say that the ram Lancaster, sunk by the rebels, was a rotten hulk. The Switzerland has been repaired, and together with Farragut's gunboats has gone down the river.

A formidable battery is about completed behind the extreme point of the levee opposite Vicksburg. It has been wholly constructed by night, and will mount the heaviest *Parrot guns*, and have range of the entire city.

All reports of attacks on Haines's Bluff are pure fabrications. Captain Osband had just returned from the vicinity of Greenville with three thousand bales of cotton, one thousand head of cattle, and one hundred mules.

A gentleman who accompanied Admiral Porter up Steele's Bayou, reports having seen immense quantities of grain and cotton in the interior.—The rebels burned twenty thousand dollars worth, and the federals ten thousand dollars worth. A prisoner says the Confederates destroyed grain enough to supply an army of one hundred thousand men for six months.

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following has been received from a gentleman on board the steamer Mary Sanford:

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., April 10, via Fortress Monroe, Apr. 12.—We passed through the fleet off Charleston on Thursday, the 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The weather was clear and pleasant. The Monitors were ranged along the beach off Cummings' Point, all in good order. We were boarded by one of the pilots of the expedition, who stated that the Ironsides and seven Monitors attacked Fort Sumpter on the 7th, and passed some distance above the Fort, receiving some two hundred shots.—A pointed shot, of English manufacture, penetrated the Keokuk, and she sunk twelve hours after on the beach. The other iron-clads passed through the shower of shot and shell uninjured, or with trifling damage. The casualties are reported as few. Capt Rhind, of the Keokuk, was slightly injured by a bolt.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable goods

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 15, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Local Items.

—Saturday was the first warm spring day we have had this season, and it made us feel like laying off our heavy winter clothing and trying something lighter. The sun was quite warm, and the singing of birds, and the croaking of frogs, indicated very forcibly that the winter was over. Yet when we look back only one week and remember having had a heavy snow storm, we can hardly realize that we are now enjoying spring-weather. We hope the clerk of the weather will keep as sober as possible, and give us the best he has in the shop.

— We noticed a day or two ago that the H. & B. T. R. R. Co. is building an addition to their warehouse at Coffee Run. We understand it is intended for a telegraph office. This was very much needed, as the telegraph office was formerly kept in the store of Mr. Cohn, and must have been a great source of annoyance to himself and his customers. Mr Cohn, by the way, is doing a very heavy business; he is clever and obliging to his customers, and is rapidly building for himself a good trade. If you want a bargain call on Cohn.

— *Mountains on Fire.*—On last Saturday we noticed some very large fires on the Broad Top Mountain between Saxton and Broad Top City.—We presume they originated from the locomotives running to the mountain. We would advise those having charge of the locomotives to see to this or they may have some heavy damages to pay.

— *Getting Nice.*—Our streets are being thoroughly scraped and the dirt placed on piles ready to be hauled away; after this is done arrangements are made to have Hill street macadamized. This was much needed, as the old piking had become pretty well worn out. So much for having efficient men in the Council. We hope the people residing on Hill street will have pride enough about them, not to throw out their ashes and dirt into the street after it has been repaired.

— The Canal will be ready for operation this week, that is provided all the "locks are ready." This improvement is in better order now than it ever was before, and we expect to see an increased trade on it the coming season; we are sorry however the locks were not made large enough for two hundred ton boats, instead of eighty ton. We hope the time is not far distant when we will see this done. That would be bully for Broad Top.

— The 125th Penna. Regt. has been moved to Aequia Landing. This is an important point to protect, but from orders recently received by the Regiment, we would infer that when a move is made that they will be in the advance.

— H. Roman is one of those kind of men who *will* sell Clothing whether he makes money or not. He has a heavy stock on hand to give away for cash or greenbacks.

— Robt. King has again received a splendid stock of new and fashionable goods for gentlemen's wear, and will make any pattern up to order in the best of style. Call and examine his goods and leave your measure.

—Lookout for counterfeits on the 50 cent United States Postal currency. They are in circulation in New York and Philadelphia, and it will not be long until they will find their way into the country.

— *In Town.*—We noticed last Wednesday, Saml. D. Young, Supt. Middle Division Penna. Railroad. Mr. Young is an efficient officer, of much experience, with many friends on the road.

SUPPER TO MAJOR LAWRENCE AND OTHERS.—On Saturday evening a supper was given to Major Lawrence and others of our bravé "boys" who were in town, by their friends, at the Jackson Hotel. At nine o'clock, some fifty gentlemen sat down to a well filled table, and what they did then the reader can imagine. After the eatables had been mysteriously removed, toasts were given, and remarks made, by Major Lawrence, Judge Taylor, Scott, Blair, Miles, Williamson, Capt. Campbell, Brown, Petrikin, Lieutenant Zeigler, Dorris and Corbin. Cheers were given for Joe Hooker and the Army of the Potomac, and happy mention was made of all our "boys" now in the field. The occasion was a good time generally, and at an early hour the company adjourned, after voting Col. Graffus Miller and lady thanks for the handsome manner "things were did."

LARGE FIRE.—On Saturday night *the 5th inst.,* the large Rolling Mill at Fairview, opposite Harrisburg, known as the Harrisb'g Nail Works, owned by *C. L.* Bailey & Co., was entirely consumed. From the fact that they are still having coal shipped to that point we would infer that they *intend* rebuilding. The loss was covered by insurance

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lowis' Book Store

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—An examination for Teachers of these schools was held on last Saturday. A large number of applicants were present; and so far as we have been informed, they all acquitted themselves quite well. There is evidently a growing improvement in the workings of our public school system, and those who seek positions as teachers evince every year, an increased interest in their work; as well as increased qualifications for their duties. This is just what the system of our school requires, and if all parties interested therein will do their duty fully and diligently, the best results will follow.

On Saturday evening, the Board of Directors met, and selected from the number of applicants the following persons to take charge of the schools for the ensuing year:

S. B. Chaney,	School No. 1.
Jennie S. Anderson,	*School No. 2.*
Robert Turbitt,	" 3.
Ellen Glazier,	" 4.
J. Randolph Simpson,	" 5.
Mary Hall,	" 6.
Sarah Carr,	Colored School.

BRAVE SOLDIERS AT HOME.—We had a visit last week from Major J. J. Lawrence, Capt. Brice X. Blair, Lieut. C. M. Hildebrand, and Commissary Greenberry Dorsey, all on a short furlough. They all had the appearance of good health, with strong hearts, and expressed themselves willing to endure still further the hardships of the field to save our country. They love the rebels in their front about as well as they do the rebel sympathizers in their rear.

THE numerous friends of Capt. Jas. D. Campbell, will learn, by referring to our advertising columns, that he has again taken to the law. We hope the brave Captain will not be neglected by the loyal citizens of the county.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 250 acres, near Huntingdon, will be sold cheap. Possession given when found. For further information, inquire of A. Owen, editor of the *Monitor.*

Lines on the Death of Alfred and Asher Westbrook.

AIR—HOME IS SWEET.

And can it be, our Alfred's dead,
And left us here to mourn;
Ah, yes! 'tis so, that we have seen
His cold and youthful form.

This cruel war has been the cause
That robbed us of our son;
But now to war he'll go no more,
For victory he has won.

Gently we laid him down to rest
In the grave so dear;
There safely on his Saviour's breast,
No cannon he will hear.

And Asher, too, has gone above,
Among the bright and blest;
Why should we repine below,
When they are safe at rest.

Dear parents, look beyond this sphere
Where all is calm and clear;
Where your little buds have blown,
To bloom around God's throne.

Surely we must try to meet
Them, around the throne;
Alfred, Asher, there to greet;
Where we shall all be one.

Lines written on hearing of the Death of Mrs. M. E. Gray.

When for eternal worlds she's gone,
Why should we sit and weep and mourn
O'er one whose spirit took its flight,
To realms of rapture and delight.

CHORUS—
The soul for joy then claps her wings,
And loud her lovely sonnet sings,
Safe at home.

Bright angels were from glory come,
Were round her bed, were in her room;
They came from worlds of spirits bright,
To guide her safe to purer light.

CHORUS—The soul for joy, &c.

Then husband, father, mother, dear,
Your wife and daughter will appear
In that bright world where angels dwell;
The ransom'd host God's praises swell.

CHORUS—The soul for joy, &c.

Brothers, sisters, fare thee well,
I go in distant climes to dwell;
Prepare to meet me in yon Heaven,
Where love and joy supreme are given.

CHORUS—The soul for joy, &c.

And is she safe? Yes we will say,
Safe at home, in Heaven to-day;
"Waiting for Jesus," she expressed;
"Hallelujah! safe at rest!"

CHORUS—The soul for joy, &c.

Our Army Correspondence.

From the 5th Regt., P. R. V. C.
CAMP, MINOR'S HILL, VA.,
April 8th, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—Nearly two years have elapsed since last we wrote to the columns of the soldiers' friend—the *Globe.* Then we were "gay and happy" in Camp Pierpont, and every eye seemed to speak of inflexible determination to conquer the rebels or die; every letter, newspaper, in short, every periodical from home was lit up with fiery *patriotism,* and every paragraph expressed a zealous determination to strengthen the same glorious cause that fired the hearts of Warren and Prescott, to

"Strike, for their altars and their fires;
Strike, for the green graves of their sires,—
God, and their native land."

How different now, and why is it that many of our able speakers and newspapers express indifference and lukewarmness in the same cause? Is the cause less magnanimous? Is it because we have met with a few reverses? *Or* is the old adage still true, that "time tells the tale?" The vile traitors at the North now, were but like the traitors of the South, who waited so long ere they dared to appear before the public. Our indignation could however be more easily appeased were we assured that our native county was not cursed with the presence of any being so abominably disgusting as even a Southern sympathizer or "copperhead," a name they well deserve. But such is not the case, for the very county-seat itself is disgraced by a nest or den of as dastardly, disreputable copperheads as ever hissed. The *Monitor* is the established organ through which they spit their malicious hatred against the Government and its laws. And the editor of that vile sheet has the pernicious audacity to openly denounce the authority of the President, and hopes to disable the power to call forth the rightful defenders of the Union, which supports him and his horde of vandals. He, Owens, reminds us of perfidious England who stands ready to plunge the dagger to the heart of our Republic while she is engaged with an army of open traitors who prove to be more honorable than this vile reprobate. They openly assail it in arms while he, feigning to be a Union-loving citizen, is endeavoring to poison the minds of the more credulous against the principles of devotion to that Government formed by Jefferson and Hancock, made sacred by the sufferings of Washington, and baptized in the blood of our forefathers.

In her struggle for independence were Owens' ancestors made notorious by traitorous deeds of more valor than the pusillanimous deceit practiced by this scum of the earth.

"Daddy," we doubt not your ability to handle the *Monitor* clique, but in case the *owner of* "the magnificent farm near Huntingdon," and his coadjutors, should "flank" you, you may rely on an army of staunch friends in Dixie to reinforce you.

Should the Government favor us with the duty of enforcing the draft in Pennsylvania, woe be unto the despicable Copperheads; their dens will be broken up, and a fitting suit would be administered, in the shape of tar and feathers.

We cheerfully endorse the mode of warfare against the Copperheads, inaugurated by the Union League, but we would be more stringent in our terms by administering hemp. If you swell the list of signers, you have liberty to use our names, and we will forward you some more soon.

We have snow, rain and sunshine alternately here. To-day is very pleasant. We must close for the present.

Yours, respectfully, J. & J.

Great Excitement in Reading.

Traitorous Raid of the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

[From the Reading Journal of Saturday.]

Thursday April 9, 1863, will long be remembered as the day on which the first open exhibition of men organized to resist the execution of the laws of the United States in this county, took place. A certain Philip Huber, had been organizing secret societies in the rural districts, and exacting a fee of one dollar from each individual before he put them through the rites of initiation. Each man took the oath *to resist the Conscription Act,* and also not to reveal any of the proceedings of the Society. They had their signs, passwords, and emblems, and honest Union men began to be alarmed at their thorough organization and fast increasing strength. The Grand Master, Huber, on Tuesday last ventured into the city and was immediately arrested, as stated in another column.

The same evening several officers arrived from Philadelphia with warrants from the United States authorities in that city, who took Huber into custody and conveyed him to the Moyamensing Prison. Next day three more of the leaders, residents of Marion township, named Gabriel Filbert, Dr. Augustus F. Illig, and Harrison Oxenrider, were arrested, and also taken to Philadelphia. One of them, Gabriel Gilbert, Esq., is a man of considerable influence in his district, and formerly filled the office of County Commissioner. Hon. J. Glancy Jones was engaged as counsel for the prisoners, and proceeded to Philadelphia to attend to the case.

The arrest of these parties created a profound sensation throughout the townships in which they lived, and their oath bound brethren resolved to march to the city and rescue them.

On Thursday morning the chivalrous knights began to assemble at various places along the turnpike west of the Schuylkill. At 11 o'clock they crossed the bridge and marched up Penn street, *four abreast,* two hundred and eighty strong. The good people of Reading were inclined to look upon the whole affair as a joke, until the procession turned up Sixth Street, and halted in front of the Court House.—There was a general rush made for the spot, and in a short time the insurgents were surrounded by a considerable crowd, anxious to ascertain what the invasion meant, and disposed to give the "Knights" a warm reception. Many of our best citizens exerted themselves to prevent a collision which would certainly have resulted in bloodshed. A single overt act of the invading host would have resulted in a fierce fight, and in that case we fear the "Knights" would have had reason to regret the demonstration. There was a fair sprinkling of soldiers and mechanics from the workshops in the crowd, who were hard to be restrained.

While the "Knights" were thus assembled in front of the Court House, his Honor Mayor Hoyer, appeared on the Court House steps and addressed the crowd. He said that an assemblage of this kind was calculated to cause a breach of the peace, and was, altogether, improper; that if they had any business to transact, or investigations to make, they had better appoint a committee to represent them. He then warned them to disperse in ten minutes.

The Mayor was followed by John S. Richards, Esq., who explained to the insurgents "that their friends at that time were safely lodged in prison at Philadelphia; that able counsel had gone there to defend them, and that they would have a fair and impartial trial before the Judge of the United States *Court,* and that this was all that reasonable American citizens could ask for." He advised them to disperse before an outbreak was made, which could only result to their own hurt.

At this juncture, Geo. Lash, one of the leaders of the demonstration was arrested, and taken before Commissioner Young, who held him bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to appear in May next, to answer the charge of aiding and abetting treason preferred against him His gallant followers began to steal away in small squads, and by 1 o'clock the main body had retreated across the Schuylkill.

It is surprising that nobody was hurt. *Occasionally a Union boy, of a* sportive turn of mind, would pull down the hat of some unfortunate "knight" over his eyes, while another would trip him up, but all these little diversions were submitted to with becoming humility. There were some hisses, and an occasional cry of "hang him" when Mr. Lash came out from the Commissioner's office, but he was hurried along the street under the protection of the Mayor, and escaped unhurt.

Later in the day the rear guard encountered a small body of Union men near the corner of Penn and Third streets. The engagement resulted in a comple Union victory. For the best reasons several "Knights" remained on the battle-field, but all that had sound heads and legs scampered across the bridge and sought safety in flight.

Thus ended the first campaign which the Knights of the Golden Circle in Berks county have dared to make against the laws of the United States.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that a hearing in the case of Huber, Filbert, Illig and Oxenrider, the men arrested and taken to Philadelphia, was had before U. S Commissioner Hoazlitt, of that city, on Thursday last. It ended by Huber being required to give bail in the sum of $4,000, and the others in $3,000 each.—Huber being unable to find bail, was re-committed to Moyamensing Prison, where he now is. Filbert & Co. were temporally discharged on their own recognizance. They arrived in this city by the passenger train yesterday morning, and we regret to hear were treated with considerable indignity by the excited crowd awaiting their return. They have since departed to *their homes* respectively, sadder as well as wiser men, at the result of their treasonable course, and last few days' experience.

Great Bread Riot in Richmond.

Southern papers rec'd in Washington on the 8th, *contain the following* meagre, but significant details of the late great bread riot in Richmond:

The *Sentinel,* in speaking of this riot, alludes to the fact that all the papers had, after consultation, concluded at that time not to mention the matter.

The Latest Details.

The *Sentinel,* editorially, refers in ambiguous terms to a riot which took place in Richmond on last Thursday, which was of such magnitude as to cause the affair to be suppressed from publication. From the article referred to it appears that the city was for a time at the control of a lawless mob of men and women, for the ostensible purpose of saving themselves from starvation by breaking into stores, bakeries, &c.

The movement was headed by a female who, the *Sentinel* says, was above want, and the whole affair was simply to rob and plunder under the excuse of a scarcity of food. Millinery, dry goods, and fancy stores suffered as much as those containing the necessaries of life. The movement appeared to have resulted from the high prices of goods generally.

The Richmond Markets---Starvation Prices.

RICHMOND, April 6—Apples are quoted at $30 per barrel; Butter is in demand at $3 per pound; Bacon (round) $1,40; Hams 45 cents; Brandy $22 @ 24 per gallon. Corn scarce at $7,50 per bushel. The meal market is here at $8@10 per bushel; Candles $2,5@3 per pound; Coffee $1,50 per pound; Flour $31@36 per barrel, according to the grade; Sole Leather 85@3,75; Sugar $1,20@1,30; Whisky $22@30 per gallon; Gold and Sterling Exchange 55@100 per cent. premium, with little doing.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles,* consisting Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble,* and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles.*

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 11, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7,75
Common and superfine	$6,00@6,25
Rye Flour	$4,75
Corn Meal	$4,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,70@1,76
Fair and Prime Red	$1,65@1,70
Rye	76c
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	52
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Wool	55@57c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour & bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do 2 cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,40
Red Wheat	1,30
Rye	1,00
Corn	75
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	1,12
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

MARRIED,

At the home of the bride's father in Petersburg, March 31, 1863, by Revd. W. A. Houck, Mr. J. L. Wilson to Miss MARY C. DOFF, both of Petersburg, Penna.

DIED,

On Easter Sunday, at his residence, in Jackson township, Capt. JOHN MCILROY, in his 75th year.

On the morning of the 4th April, 1863, in Division Hospital near Belle Plain Landing, Va., of typhoid fever, GEORGE W. RHINE, aged 21 years, a member of Captain Blein's Co., 149th Regt., Pa. Vols. His remains were sent home to Waterloo, Juniata co., Pa. He was beloved by all his comrades.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of B. L. Neff & Co. has been dissolved their term of Partnership having expired on the 24th day of February, 1863. All persons indebted will make payment on or before the first day of May. The books are left in the hands of B. L. Neff for settlement.
April 15 1863. B. L. NEFF.
JACOB HARNSBERGER.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES.
GEORGE SHAFFER
Has just received a large stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes, which he is prepared to sell at reasonable prices.
Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and examine his stock.
He also continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes to order in the best workmanlike manner.
His store is in the rear end of the Diamond.
Huntingdon, April 15, 1863—1m

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
A MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.
The next Session opens Wednesday, May 6th, and closes last Wednesday of September.
This Institution is designed to fit young gentlemen for business or college, and to give young ladies a thorough and practical, as well as an ornamental education. Competent teachers will be provided for every department—The young ladies and gentlemen occupy buildings entirely separate.
TERMS.
Boarding, Tuition &c., per Session, $25,00
Music, Drawing, French, &c., extra.
For further particulars, address
W. M. WILLIAMSON,
Shade Gap,
April 15, 1863. Huntingdon Co., Pa.

POTATOES---FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE.
The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which have been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without disappointment. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties—Mam Mercers, Rose Mercers, White Nickers, Jacks, Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes, Peach Blows, Carters, Seed seedlings, Pink Eyes, Early *Jones, Early York, Early Rose, Early Sebastopol,* Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Spounts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.
All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.
All orders by mail or otherwise, are responded with the cash, promptly attended to.
WOLBERT & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 64 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863—6t.

1863.
SPRING AND SUMMER *FASHIONS!*
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the best of which he will make to order in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 15—6m

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon their petitions for license to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and have given notice that they will present the same to the Judges of said Court on the fourth Wednesday of April next, for allowance, to wit:
John James Barnet.
Thos. G. Squibb, Birmingham.
W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
E. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.
☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store shades made and lettered.
April 7, 1863—3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "five-Twenties") will cease.
All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
April 7, 1863—3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Owen Boat dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Owen Boat late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFTUS MILLER,
April 7, 1863—6t. Executors.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.
Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.
THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Patent, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.
Time will be given on good security.
The shop is a large frame building, containing a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.
The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the state.
SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFTUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.
BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five-Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold. [March 31, 1863—2m.

1863, THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for Inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

A Rare Chance for Teachers
AT THE
Kishacoquillas Normal School.
S. S. SHARP, Principal and Proprietor,
Rev. S. H. McDONALD, Professor of Languages.
J. R. BRUNTON, Professor of Music.
This Institution is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful valleys in Pennsylvania, and surrounded by a highly moral and intelligent community. Special attention paid to the training of Teachers—the course of study being similar to that of the state Normal School at Millersville, while the cost will be little over half as high.
Apply for circular to
S. S. SHARP
Kishacoquillas, Mifflin Co. Pa.
March 31-3m

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1863, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of April, A. D. 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the state of aforesaid are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.
E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
March 31, 1863—6t.* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Owen Lewis, late of Mount Union township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims, present them properly authenticated, to me.
JAMES WILSON, Hendrison twp.,
J. C. C. LEWIS, Mount Union.
March 24, 1863.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.] Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.
ISAAC SHIVER,
March 25, 1863—6t.* Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.] Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, *deceased* have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.
JAMES M. LLOYD,
March 23, 1863—6t. Executor

SHIRLEYSBURG.
FEMALE SEMINARY.
The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be found in a building near the centre of the village, and the institution will be, as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes to receive a generous patronage.
A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book keeping, &c.
For intimate information, apply to
J. B. RIDDER, Principal.
March 24, 1863.—6t.

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers at private sale the property in his occupancy in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.
For terms call upon the subscriber.
March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

NURSERY STOCK.—TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C., FOR SALE
At the lowest cash price.
A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between John M. Cunningham and William Cunningham, and carrying on the Huntingdon foundry under the firm of Cunningham & Brother, has been by mutual consent this eighteenth day of March, 1863, dissolved, and all the debts due to said firm are payable to *John M.* Cunningham, who will pay all the debts of the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
W. CUNNINGHAM.

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM.
March 31, 1863.—4 m.*

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for license to keep Inns or Taverns in said county and which will be presented to the Judge of said Court on the third Monday of April next, for allowance:
Thomas H. Fagan, Coalmont.
Wm. Johnston, Marklesburg.
W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
For many years we have made the cultivation of
SMALL FRUITS
a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of
GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.
is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us or send for our PRICE LIST which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.
OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE
IS AT
NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,
where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.
J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAW GOODS OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,
For Ladies, Misses, and Children's Wear.
French and American FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, and a general assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
at the lowest cash prices—*Wholesale and Retail.*
MILLINERS will consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases.
WM. KEUSEN,
No. 712 ARCH St., Philada.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1863—3m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA:
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual system, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, HOWARD, SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HAZLEHURST, *President.*
GEO. FATCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.—1y.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.
Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)
NEW-YORK Express Train leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.
Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $8.15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5.75 and $2.80. Baggage checked through.
Returning leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.20 P. M. respectively.
Sleeping Cars to the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS through to and fro. PITTSBURGH without change.
Passengers by the CATASAUQUA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 8.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.
Trains leave POTTSVILLE 10.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M. for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 6.20 P. M. for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATASAUQUA Rail Road; and PERKIOMEN Road from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.
An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 4 Count of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 20th day) of April, A. D. 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the state of aforesaid are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.	EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	FAST LINE.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	Mt. Union	.....	.....	1 38
5 25	.....	.....	8 31	Mt. Pleasant	11 31	.....	1 30
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Orbisonia	.....	.....	1 20
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Rock Creek	.....	.....	1 14
5 52	.....	.....	8 42	Shirleysburg	11 17	8 21	1 03
6 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg	10 53	.....	12 41
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	12 33
6 32	.....	.....	9 01	Spruce Run	10 30	.....	12 25
6 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	12 13
6 58	.....	.....	9 15	Coffee Run	10 18	.....	12 10
7 08	.....	.....	.....	Tyrone	.....	.....	12 00
7 18	.....	.....	.....	Tipton	.....	.....	11 55
7 24	.....	.....	9 35	Bell's Mills	10 03	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	5 30	7 55	Altoona	9 45	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g	Morn'g	STATIONS AND STATIONS:	Morn'g	Even'g	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
LE 2 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 10	
4 03	7 40	McConnellsto'n,	12 10	8 40	
4 05	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41	
4 20	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 48	8 26	
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 10	
4 48	8 28	Hough & Brady,	11 21	8 02	
5 03	8 40	Cove,

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,
No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,
Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,

(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES,
STORE SHADES MADE TO ORDER AND LETTERED,

Of the latest styles and superior finish, all of their own manufacture and importation. As their stock is large and entirely new, they invite Merchants, Booksellers, and Dealers in these articles, to call and examine their styles and prices, whenever they visit the city.
Feb. 18, 1863-6m.

FALL AND WINTER ARRIVAL
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promissory notes.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Hesselsburg Station: He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large warehouse, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them. Good family flour by the barrel always on hand at the cheapest rates.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, Nov. 18, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Oct. 21, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

☞ Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1862.

THE FIRST
FALL GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
☞ALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILAD'A.
A well selected stock of
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
in every variety, of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain
Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-4t.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
April 10, 1862-1f

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.
AT THE
FARMERS' NURSERIES,
NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.
We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of
THRIFTY WELL-GROWN TREES,
At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of
APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.
PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.
CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.
PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100.
PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.
APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.
SELECT GRAPES.
GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.
CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.
Early orders are earnestly solicited.
Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.
Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.
The nurseries are situate [illegible] on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.
Address JESSE GORSUCH,
Sept 17-1m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,
Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.
☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by
J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-1f.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the *newest* and most *beautiful designs*.
Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented*.
☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.
JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.
March 3, 1863-3m ref.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,
AND FANCY ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND STATESMEN,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by
FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offer'd on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

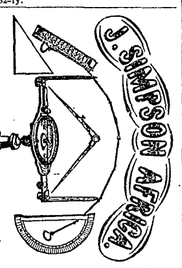
J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post office and the Girard House.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1.00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M.
HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
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Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
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New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION
ENVELOPES AND PAPER
FOR SALE AT
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WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—
NEW FIRM!
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and bar-share ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

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REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.
The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new and large type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.
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For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.
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FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,
On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
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Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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Agent for the county.
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But a short time has elapsed since
C. BARNARD'S PENS
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I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
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A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*
C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.
Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.
We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.
I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
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Agent United States Express Co, New York.
We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
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Park Place, New York.
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We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.
Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
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I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.
We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. FOIRER, New York.
After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.
C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 19, 1862.

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COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIVES,
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Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
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THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
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Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

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DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

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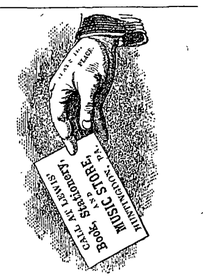

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